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MILITARY RECORD SEP 3 1913

OF THE

DESCENDANTS OF

JOHN WHITTLESEY

AND

RUTH DUDLEY,

WHO WERE MARRIED AT

DAYBROOK, CONN., JUNE 20. 1664.

CLEVELAND, O.:

FAIRBANKS, BENEDICT & CO., PRINTERS, HERALD OFFICE, BANK STREET.

1874.

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MILITARY RECORD

OF THE

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WHITTLESEY AND RUTH DUDLEY,

WHO WERE MARRIED AT SAYBROOK, CONN., JUNE 20. 1664.

The antecedents of John Whittlesey, of Saybrook, are unknown. Nearly one thousand persons have sprung from this pair, embracing all who bear the name in the United States. During the past fifty years persistent efforts have been made to trace the family record to England, from whence it is supposed John of Saybrook came. The efforts to establish this connection have entirely failed. Some details of the investigation are printed as an Appendix to the biographical notice of *Asaph and Vesta Whittlesey* of Talmadge, Summit County, Ohio, issued in 1872.

A change of name probably occurred, when John emigrated to this country, which was prior to 1650. In the Colonial Records of Connecticut, covering the period of 1689 to 1703, the name appears as Whitlesey, Whitelsey, Whitsley, Whittles, Whitsly, and Witsly. In other places it has assumed the form of Whichley, Whitly, Witesley, Whichelsey, and Witlese.

Of the military character of John the propositus, there is no record. The Pequod or Pequot war occurred fifteen years before he was first heard of at Saybrook. This settlement, like all those of the New England pioneers, had its fort. Until after the war with King Phillip, every man was a soldier. They established their families in the midst of hostile Indians, where their defence devolved entirely upon themselves. They had no assistance from the parent country, because emigration to these shores was against the wishes of the government. They fled from the parent land in fear, asking nothing of it but to be let alone. Perpetual bloody and desperate war, was the lot of the early New England men. As

early as 1738 Saybrook was fortified and was the scene of savage attacks. Captain John Mason passed there on his way to assail the Pequots of Rhode Island. He soon after became a resident of the place, where he lived until 1659, impressing his heroism upon its citizens, who suffered almost incessantly from scalping parties.

Here as usual, the fort constituted the central figure of the settlement. In 1664, when John Whittlesey became a married man, the Indian wars had not ceased. Scouts, expeditions, and skirmishes, were events with which every one was familiar. It required for these operations, which were conducted by squads, seldom amounting in numbers to a company, men who had not only courage, but military address. It was not always a commissioned officer who had command. Sergeants and corporals were selected with more regard to previous service, skill and character, than Brigadier Generals were in the late rebellion. A great responsibility rested on every man, who watched over the safety of the settlements. Small parties were kept as outposts far away in the wilderness, where it was necessary to exercise individual vigilance, equal to that of their savage enemies. The country was on the footing of minute militia men, equipped and provided for attack. On them rested the security of everything dear to the inhabitants—country, property and household. We must not smile when we see in the early records the prefix of "Sergeant" or "Corporal," to the names of their first characters. Very few attained the rank of Captain; for the number of men was few. For the hunt of King Phillip, Connecticut exerted her utmost strength, to furnish three hundred and fifteen soldiers.

New England lost during the Indian wars only about six hundred men, women and children; but there were serious fears that the savages would triumph.

There is no evidence what part *John of Saybrook* took in the forays or the defences of his time. He died in 1704. Having spent the active portion of his life within view of the fort, the scene of many conflicts, we are permitted to surmise that he bore his part in them.

John the Second was born on this time-honored spot, in December, 1665, where he spent his life. He died July 2d, 1735. He is referred to first as "Sergeant," and afterwards "Lieutenant" of the train band, situations which imply active military duty. His brother, *Samuel of Wallingford*, a clergyman, was Chaplain to the Connecticut troops in the expedition against the French at Port Royal (Nova Scotia) in 1710.

ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY, (OF WASHINGTON, CT.) THIRD GENERATION
—1714—1786.

Eliphalet was a Captain in the French war (1755-59), on Lake Champlain, under *General Lyman*.

He was the only son of *Eliphalet of Newington*, of the second generation, and though the only male representative of that family, much the largest branch of the Whittleseys, is of that stock. In 1854 there had been born three hundred and eighty-four persons, descendants of this ancestor.

The part which he and his sons performed in the French war rests principally upon family traditions, which are not entirely in harmony with each other. He was then only forty one years of age, but is reported to have had three sons with him during the war—*Martin*, *Lemuel* and *John*.

In 1755, the latter was only sixteen years old, and is reputed to have been on the rolls as servant to his father. His diary was in existence in 1856, and shows that on the 9th of May, 1758, he assisted in forwarding stores from Connecticut to Greenbush, opposite Albany. At Goshen he caught the measles, while sleeping in a barn, probably from other soldiers. His discharge shows that he served three years in his father's company.

Lemuel, the brother next older, was with the army on Lake Champlain as a teamster. Having but one shirt, he was obliged to skulk among the bushes, after having washed it in the Lake, while it had an opportunity to dry. A camp thief stole the garment, and ran. The shirtless man pursued the rascal with vigor; but when he was caught, the precious shirt had been thrown away.

Like all the sons of *Eliphalet*, having an athletic frame, he seized the culprit, and stripped him of his own, which he immediately put on.

Lemuel was at Havana (Cuba) in 1762, when the Moro Castle was bombarded, saw the explosion of the magazine, and heard the screams of the inmates of the fort. He was probably not a soldier, but a trader or sutler. It is very doubtful if *Martin*, the elder brother, took part in the French war.

Soon after, Captain *Eliphalet* moved to *Washington* on the *Shepaug*, in the County of Litchfield. His wife, *Dorothy Kellogg*, was the granddaughter of *Martha Kellogg*, who was captured by the French and Indians at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704. She was a woman of great personal vigor, decision and force of character, qualities which were transmitted to her sons.

JOHN WHITTLESEY, FOURTH GENERATION, SON OF
CAPTAIN ELIPHALET.

The geneological data made use of here, are principally taken from the family "Memorial," published in 1854. It is the work of a committee, appointed at a general reunion, which was held at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1848. A very large part of the labor of this book fell upon the *Rev. John, S. Whittlesey* of New Britain, Connecticut, who served as chaplain to an Iowa regiment at the battle of Shiloh Church, April 6 and 7, 1861.

John Whittlesey of Washington has left memoranda made by himself during the War of Independence. In 1776 he was called out in "Captain Tibbett's company;" "October 28, marched to Stamford under Captain Mosley;" "November 6, joined the regiment at 'Horse Neck;'" "November 12, marched to Rye;" "December 2, was at 'Saw Pitts' under General Wooster." In 1777 he was an Ensign in the Regiment of Lieutenant Colonel N. Parsons. As one of the Selectmen of New Preston he recruited the quota of men for that society, and collected and forwarded supplies and ammunition.

The Tories made an effort to capture him in the night, at his house on the Shepaug. They called him out of bed, pretending to have lost their way. Knowing them by their voices, he took his gun, opened the door, and invited them to come on. They concluded to find their route without his assistance, and made haste to get away. After the Revolution he served a long time in the Assembly. He was also a member of the Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, for which he gave his vote. In 1792 he removed to Salisbury, Connecticut, which was then a new settlement, where he died in 1812. Many are the anecdotes related of his personal influence over the pioneers of Salisbury, which often took the form of authority. A younger brother, *David*, served a short time in the Revolutionary army.

Another brother named *Asaph*, born in 1753, was an Ensign in the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment. At twenty-five years of age he was Captain of a Company raised at Plymouth, for State service in the Wyoming valley.

The battle and massacre which occurred on the Susquehanna river, above Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in July, 1778, are events well known wherever Campbell's poem of "*Gertrude of Wyoming*" has been read. Few death scenes and few conflicts embrace so many horrible details.

The Confederate Congress paid little attention to the frontier settlers of the Valley, partly from the want of troops, and in part because they were regarded by the Pennsylvanians as intruders.

The State of Connecticut had a claim to so much of the Colony of Pennsylvania as lies north of the forty-first parallel of north latitude. She had issued land scrip to her citizens and soldiers, who located there and organized a county, which was represented in the Assembly. As soon as spring opened in the year 1778 the British Tories and Indians, from the north began to harrass this isolated colony. The usual distresses of the border settlements occurred here. Persons were fired upon from the woods; and if killed, were scalped and mutilated. The settlement had furnished two companies to the Continental army. Self-defence being the highest law of our nature, the officers of one company resigned. Most of the privates deserted, and hastened home to protect their substance and their families. In May the enemy had collected their forces at Elmira, New York, under the command of *Colonel John Butler*, *Colonel John Johnson* and *Thayendanegea* or Brant. As usual in Indian wars, there was to every group of families a station or Block House, often called a "Fort," where they collected in case of alarm.

The uppermost station was known as "Fort Jenkins," which was captured by the British, under *Colonel John Butler*, on the 2d of July. Left to their own resources, the militia and all citizens who were able to fight, assembled at a station, a few miles below, on the west bank of the river, known as "Forty Fort." Captain Hewitt and his absconding Continentals, *Captain Asaph Whittlesey*, with forty-four men from Plymouth, and four other companies from the local militia, represented about three hundred men, who were organized as a battalion. *Colonel Zebulon Butler* was placed in command, with *Colonel Denison*, *Colonel Durkee* and *Lieut.-Colonel Dorrance* as field officers. The company officers, and most of the men, were clamorous for an advance. With this excitement, contrary to their judgment, the field officers were overruled.

A forward movement took place immediately, and about noon the enemy was found near "*Fort Wintermoot*."

Colonel Z. Butler formed his line of battle at right angles to the river, its right near the bank. They advanced, firing occasionally, until within one hundred yards of the British line, which lay flat upon the ground, according to Indian tactics, and did not return the fire. Brant was not present. *Captain Whittlesey* occupied the extreme left, at a swamp, in front of which *Gienwahtoh*, a Seneca chief, had exactly the position suited to his savage troops. He begged of the British

commander to be allowed to raise the war whoop, and fall upon that flank. At this moment, the crack of their guns, and the infernal yell of his Indians, rang through the woods. The British and Tories rising joined the attack. There were already Indian scouts, well around toward the rear of both flanks.

Colonel Denison, who commanded our left, directed *Captain Whittlesey* to change front to the rear, in order to face Gienwahtoh; but some of his men, regarding it as a retreat, confusion was inevitable, and the savages at once pressed up, to the disorganized mass. To this time the Americans were making a serious impression on the British line, with good prospect of success. The officers appear to have behaved with uncommon courage and energy. Their men still continued fighting, well knowing the desperate consequences of defeat. Every company lost its Captain. Ammunition, as usual in such engagements, began to fail. A disorderly retreat commenced about four o'clock, P. M., followed by one of those human butcheries, which are not common in war, and which has not yet ceased to shock mankind.

The Tories, many of them from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, personal acquaintances, and often relatives of the settlers, exhibited more of the savage than the savages themselves. With Indians, scalping, mutilation and torture are a part of the usages of war.

The fugitives, running and skulking through the forest, were tomahawked, maimed and murdered, until the sun went down. Fortunate were they who fell dead on the line of battle, for they were insensible to torture, and the insults put upon their bodies by allies of Great Britain. *Two hundred and twenty-seven (227)* were killed or murdered; *five* were saved as prisoners, and one hundred and forty escaped. How many were made widows and orphans on that day in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, with the distresses of soul and body that followed, are subjects not belonging to statistics, but to the imagination. Forced to its utmost capacity, we shall fail to conceive the full measure of their sorrows. Most of their houses were burned, their crops destroyed, and their horses and cattle taken by the enemy. To them there was only left the choice of dispersion or starvation. In one of the early accounts of the battle, it is stated that "Captain Asaph's company consisted of forty-four men from Plymouth, and was stationed on the extreme left. Hewitt and Whittlesey died at the head of their men. Every man did his duty, but were overpowered by a threefold force."

Charles, New Haven, Connecticut; Fourth Generation, *Joseph* branch. Adjutant and Quarter Master in a Connecticut regiment. Died 1783.

John and Stephen, younger brothers. Killed at Groton Point, September 6, 1781.

Ezra, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Fourth Generation, *Joseph* branch. A soldier in the Revolution and a Captain of militia.

Joseph, of Saybrook; Third Generation, *Joseph* branch. Adjutant and Quarter Master; taken prisoner. Died September 2, 1806.

WAR OF 1812.

Samuel, Watertown, New York; Third Generation, of the *Samuel* branch, who spell the name Whittlesey. A District Paymaster of the army in Northern New York, and a defaulter.

Elisha, Fifth Generation, *Eliphalet* branch; Canfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1808 a Captain of mounted militia; 1810 Aid to Major General Elijah Wadsworth, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia. On receipt of the news of Hull's surrender, in August, 1812, the Division was called out, to rendezvous at Cleveland. Under the call of the President, Mr. Whittlesey received the appointment of Brigade Major, in the Brigade of General *Simon Perkins* attached to the army of the Northwest, under General Harrison. In February, 1813, after Winchester's defeat, Major Whittlesey rode from the Maumee Rapids to Chilicothe, one hundred and eighty miles, in three days and nights, with a message to the Legislature of Ohio then in session. The first part of the route from camp was made in the night, through the famous "Black Swamp," which had been flooded and then frozen. As the water receded, large, irregular cakes of ice were left, resting on mud, which obscured the trail through the woods. It was necessary to move at night for fear of Indian scouts. Before daylight *fifteen miles* had been passed, over ground that would generally be considered impassable.

William Chauncey, of Indiana; Fifth Generation, *Samuel* branch. A surgeon in the Navy, serving in the war on Algiers. Died in 1824.

WAR WITH MEXICO—1846-'48.

Joseph H., Fifth Generation, *Joseph* branch; New York. Graduate of West Point, July 1, 1844; Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons; Brevet First Lieutenant for gallantry at Buena Vista, 23d of February, 1847; Captain First Dragoons, October 22, 1854; Major Fifth Cavalry, November 12, 1861; Commanding a Regiment at the siege of Yorktown, 1862; made prisoner of war at Winchester, May, 1862; retired from active service for disability November 30, 1863. Author of a report on

military education in colleges of the United States, 1869. Professor of Military instruction, Cornell University, New York.—*Cullum's Military Dictionary.*

Ralph, of Texas; Sixth Generation, *Eliphalet* branch. Served in this war, and afterward died in California.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—1861—1865.

To economize space, those who participated in the recent war, will be grouped in their respective families, according to the genealogy—a book which should be in the possession of every member bearing the name. The males of the second generation are there placed at the head of a “*branch.*” None of the branches have become extinct; but the female line is omitted from necessity, it having been found impracticable to trace their descendants, after the change of name by marriage.

John branch, Seventh Generation. Charles Henry and Lucius Hebbard, brothers, Elmira, New York.

Stephen branch, Seventh Generation. John Lindsley, Evansville, Indiana; Lieutenant Colonel 3-months' troops, 1861. Charles H., Sandusky, Ohio.

Joseph branch, Fifth Generation. *Joseph*, Winchester, Butler County, Ohio. Captain Second Kentucky Regiment, 1861-'62.

Charles, Canaan, New Hampshire, and three cousins from the same place.

Joseph branch, Sixth Generation. *Stephen.* Nineteenth Iowa Regiment; James W. W., Fourth Iowa; Luther H., Iowa Cavalry.

Jabez branch, Seventh Generation. Robert Duncan, Toledo, Ohio, Ohio Battery.

ELIPHALET BRANCH, SIXTH GENERATION.

Charles, Cleveland, Ohio. West Point, 1827; Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, 1831; resigned Fort Howard, Green Bay, September, 1832. Assistant Quartermaster General and Chief Military Engineer of Ohio, 1851; engaged in the affair of Scarey Run, West Virginia, July 17th, 1861. Colonel Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, August, 1861. In command of regiment at Fort Donelson, February, 15th 1862. Commanding brigade at battle of Shiloh Church, or Pittsburgh Landing, April 7th, 1862; resigned for ill health, April 19th, 1862.—*Cullum.*

Charles H., Middletown, Connecticut, Captain in a Connecticut regiment.

Rev. John Smalley, Berlin, Connecticut, Chaplain of an Iowa regiment at the battle of Shiloh—died of fever soon after; chairman, and one of

the principal workers of the committee on the family geneology, 1848 to 1854.

Eliphalet, Bath, Maine, professor in Boudoin College, 1861; Chaplain of Nineteenth Maine regiment, August, 1862; stationed at Fort Baker, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Adjutant-General, August 25, 1862, assigned to *Brigadier General O. O. Howard*, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and Fredericksburg, December 13 to 17, in which, his horse was twice wounded. March 11, 1863, transferred to staff of Eleventh Corps, General Howard, rank of Major, battle of Chancellorsville, May 3 to 7. His college leave having expired, returned to his duties at Boudoin one year. September 1, 1864, appointed Judge Advocate, Army of the Tennessee, under Sherman—with it through Georgia to the sea and to Washington. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865; Colonel Forty-sixth regiment U. S. A. colored troops, June 12, 1865, and Brevet Brigadier-General Assistant Commissioner Freedman's Bureau in North Carolina, 1866. Mustered out January 1, 1868. Appointed Adjutant-General Freedman's Bureau, January 1, 1868, disbanded July 31, 1872. Professor Howard University, Washington.

Cyrus Lorenzo, Brownhelm, Ohio.

Henry Eliphalet, Rochester, New York.

John Eliphalet, N. Preston, Connecticut.

Luther Holley, Mineral Point, Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel of a Wisconsin regiment.

ELIPHALET BRANCH, SEVENTH GENERATION.

Charles Boardman, N. London, Connecticut, (deceased,) *George William*, a brother; *Timothy* and *Alfred Newton*, N. Preston, Connecticut, brothers.

Charles Barnes, Fifty-fifth Ohio infantry.

Frederick, Cleveland, Ohio Forty-first infantry. Captain A. Q. M. declined.

Albert, private and lieutenant Forty-first Ohio infantry—at the age of eighteen—brother of Frederick. Promoted to be a lieutenant—engaged in a large number of battles, among them Shiloh Church, or Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, or Stone River, Mission Ridge, or Chattanooga, and Chickamauga. Served his full time and escaped without injury, though the regiment was nearly annihilated. A part of the time in the battallion of engineers.

William Beale, Marietta, Ohio, Graduate of Marietta College, law student and 2d Lieut. 92 Ohio Volunteers, largely officered by graduates, July, 1872, before he was 21 years of age. First Lieut. fall of 1862, and soon after Captain. Served in West Virginia till Jan., 1863, when ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In the action at Hoover's Gap, June, 1863. In Thomas' Corps at the battle of Chickamauga. In Hazen's command at the crossing of Brown's Ferry, Chattanooga. Killed in the charge in front of Bragg's head-quarters, Mission Ridge, Nov. 24, 1863. A Marietta paper closes a complimentary notice of this ardent and patriotic young soldier, in the following terms.

"The last action in which the Regiment was engaged, was that deadly assault, by which they carried Mission Ridge, at the battle of Chattanooga, and took possession of the head-quarters of the rebel army. Prisoners there taken, state that Gen. Bragg had ridiculed the idea of our soldiers attempting to scale those heights; a feat regarded by him as impossible. Yet the gallant 92d was in the lead in that desperate undertaking, and here it was that the lamented Whittlesey fell, pierced through the heart. He had nearly attained the summit, when he was struck as he was reaching over to take a gun from a member of another company, that he might perform some effective work with his own hands. He had time only to exclaim, 'Boy's I'm killed, but don't mind me; go on,' and fell dead. Lieut. Col. Putnam in command of the regiment, had fallen wounded a few moments before, and subsequently, at another point of the field, Adj. Turner fell mortally wounded. Thus was the regiment well nigh stripped of its officers."

"Capt. Whittlesey was a marked man in the camp and the field, a true soldier, and held in high esteem by officers and men. For efficiency, discipline, and careful attention to the wants of his men, he had no superior in his regiment. His loss will be deeply felt, nor can it be easily repaired. But in the paternal dwelling is the greatest desolation. From that, the only son has been taken, the pride and hope of that house."

John Evarts and David Haskell, (deceased), brothers, New Britain, Conn.

Samuel Averill, Berlin, Conn.

Thomas B., Springport, New York.

Samuel Augustus.

Henry Boardman, Exeter, N. H.

SAMUEL BRANCH, SIXTH GENERATION.

Henry Martin, Detroit, Mich., Lawyer. Graduate of Yale College, New Haven. Instructor to the Volunteer, Michigan Regiments, Fort Wayne, Detroit, 1861. Oct 31, 1861, Captain and A. Q. M. Division Q. M. 1st

Division, 20th Army Corps, *Gen. A. S. Williams*. May 26, 1865, Chief Q. M. of the Army of Georgia, rank of Col. Aug. 5, 1865, Chief Q. M. Department of the Mississippi. Sept. 13, 1866, Chief Q. M. Freedman's Bureau. Mustered out, July 17, 1867, with the rank of Brigadier by Brevet. Performed the duties of Chief Q. M., F. B., until 1870, when appointed Comptroller of the City of Washington. Died Washington, Aug. 10, 1873, aged 52.

He had devoted much of his leisure time during several years next prior to his decease, in collecting information, and writing up the family genealogy since 1854, when the last publication was made. Those who went through the labor of procuring and arranging the details of the first genealogy, will appreciate the patience and perseverance necessary to such a work. It was nearly ready for publication, and he freely furnished from it memoranda, which have been used in this record.

His Corps Commander is the author of an eulogy published in the *Detroit Post*, from which the following is an extract :

"The press telegrams from Washington announce the death of *Gen. H. M. Whittlesey*, in the United States Military Hospital, near that city. To those who lived in Detroit twelve years ago, *Gen. Whittlesey* was well known, as among the foremost young men in most public enterprises, in the Young Men's Society, in the fire department, in the military organizations, and in educational interests generally. Few amongst us were more esteemed for high intellectual and social qualities. In the summer of 1861, he left the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Wayne, to accept an appointment of Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, in the United States Army. He served through the war with fidelity and a conscientiousness of duty unsurpassed in his department of service.

"During all the years of the war, a custodian in his official capacity of millions of public money, and of public property falling into his possession, without check or compulsory accountability, he was the earliest, after the war, to settle his complicated accounts with the Government, and left his responsible office with unsoiled hands, poorer than he entered it.

"Commencing service as Quartermaster of a Brigade, he was transferred with his commanding General to a Division, then to a Corps, and before the close of the war, he became Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Georgia, and rose to the Brevet rank of Brigadier-General. After active hostilities ceased, he was made Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi, and in 1871, closed his military services as Chief Quartermaster of the "Bureau of Refugees," etc., under *Gen. O. O. Howard*. Subsequently in civil service, he was, for a year or more, Comptroller of the City of Washington.

"Stricken by a partial paralysis over a year ago, he never completely recovered. Reason, so clear in his original organization, became gradually dethroned, and his friends found for him a quiet home in the Government Retreat, near the National Capital. So quiet in his temperament, and yet so enterprising and energetic in action; so amiable and affectionate in his disposition, and yet so quick to resent an injury, or defend a friend's honor as his own; so conscientious in the discharge of even minor duties of office; so punctilious in the discharge of all social courtesies; a friend so loving, generous and noble; a man so full of the attributes of honor and honesty, the writer may be permitted to repeat of him, with a deep feeling of its truthfulness, the trite quotation :

'None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.'

"Detroit, Aug. 12, 1873."

Ebenezer Tracy, Superior City, Wis., Captain in a Michigan Regiment. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Franklin Ward, Ypsilanti, Michigan, Lieut. Col. Michigan Regiment, 1861, brother to Franklin Ward.

Charles Henry, New Haven, Conn.

Elihu Butler, Northampton, Mass.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Edward Lyman, Waterford, Pa.

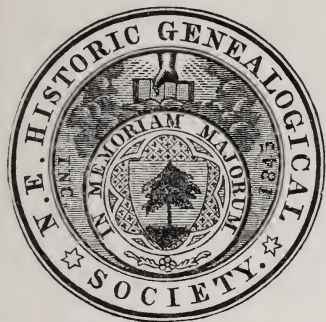
Referring to the private history of the family, it appears that a large number have been professors, ministers, and lawyers, but very few have taken up the practice of medicine. Very many have been engaged in teaching, especially the women.

Four have been members of Congress, in good standing. None have attained to special success as orators, soldiers or politicians; but a large number have performed the duties of their positions, whether public or private, with fidelity and credit.

Looking over the correspondence of the 4th and 5th generations, one common feature pervades it, the stress laid upon a *faithful performance of duty*. This sentiment is everywhere impressed upon the coming generation, and constitutes the leading characteristic of the family.

A large number of the *Stephen branch*, were sea captains and mariners. It has suffered severely by the casualties of that occupation, a very large proportion having been lost at sea. The *Eliphalet branch*, is now nearly as large as all the others, embracing a large number of clergymen and missionaries. It furnished to the war of the Rebellion, more than all other branches. They were all imbued with the principles of their fathers, on the subject of duty; a higher sentiment than ambition; and of more public value than genius. No very rich man has yet appeared on the family register.

WITHDRAWN FROM MBNET



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